



The Dallas Express



Founded by W. E. King.

"The Republican Party Is The Ship. All Else Is The Sea."—Fred Douglass.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LYNCHING MEETS MAY 5TH AND 6TH

TO URGE CONCERTED ACTION AGAINST LAWLESSNESS

TWENTY-EIGHT STATES AND THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA REPRESENTED IN CALL. MANY SOUTHERN STATES IN THE LIST

From the headquarters of the committee in charge, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, announcement is made of the call for a National Conference on Lynching "to take concerted action against lawlessness and lawlessness wherever found," to be held in New York City May 5 and 6, by a group of 120 leading men and women of the country. This call for the conference, which is being sent out extensively, is widely representative of the country, twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia being represented by signers. Twenty signers are from eight southern states. Among the signers are Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte and Judge Harmon; five governors: Hugh M. Dwyer of Georgia, D. W. Davis of Idaho, James P. Goodrich of Indiana, Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Emerson C. Harrington of Maryland; four ex-governors: Emmet O'Neal of Alabama, Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut, Edward F. Dunne of Illinois, L. C. Garvin of Rhode Island; Elihu Root, Charles Evans Hughes, Cardinal Gibbons; Senators Arthur Capper of Kansas and J. McMillan of Illinois; Representatives L. C. Dyer of Missouri and Martin B. Madden of Illinois; former Minister to the Netherlands, Henry Van Dyke; prominent judges of the higher courts, including Chief Justice John Bradley Winslow of the Wisconsin State Supreme Court, Justice Orrin N. Carter of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Judge Julian W. Mack; nine university presidents: George T. Packer, President of the American Bar Association; John G. Milburn, President of the City of New York; and Anna Howard Shaw.

The southern signers are ex-Governor Emmet O'Neal of Alabama; Governor Hugh M. Dwyer of Georgia, ex-Congressman William H. Fleming, Rev. John D. Hammond, Mrs. John D. Hammond, Rt. Rev. Frederick P. Reese, Episcopal Bishop, of Georgia; Deane Breckinridge of the Lexington Herald, Lexington, Ky.; Rev. Quincy Ewing of Louisiana; A. T. Stovall, J. R. Bingham, J. B. Hutton, Jack C. Wilson, of Mississippi; W. D. Weatherford of North Carolina; Bishop Thomas F. Gaylor, James H. Kirkland, Fayette A. McKenna, Bolton Smith, of Tennessee; James H. Dillard, William H. Huntly, Henry St. George Tucker, of Virginia.

In announcing the call, the committee representing the signers, of which Moorfield Storey of Boston is chairman and John R. Shillady of New York, Sec., says that 2,216 lynchings, exclusive of the East St. Louis and other mob riots, have occurred in the United States in the last thirty years, 702 of which have been lynchings of white people and 2,514 lynchings of Negroes; that 63 Negroes and 4 white persons were lynched in 1918; that some of the recent lynchings have been particularly atrocious, involving burning at the stake and torturing the victims.

The opening session of the Conference will be held at Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 5. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held May 6 at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the evening session at the Hotel New York on the evening of May 6.

Dr. Moton Makes His First Public Visit to Chicago

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Ill., April 24.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, successor of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, made his first public visit to Chicago, covering a period of several days. During his stay here Dr. Moton confined his public addresses to the subject of the "Negro in the World War," and put at rest the criticism in some localities relative to his advice to the soldiers of the race during his trip to France.

Dr. Moton appeared no less than five times in public before the "last word" in Chicago gatherings. His first appearance was before the Tuskegee club, Sunday afternoon, in Casey's Hall, where, after his address, he was presented with a Liberty Bond, by the alumnae association, as an evidence of their faith in his work and to be used in behalf of some worthy Tuskegee student. Sunday night Dr. Moton spoke before 3,000 people in the mammoth Orchestra Hall, the vast majority of the audience being white. Here he delivered a frank address relative to the Negro in the war, in which he told how the soldiers never failed in the face of great odds. "Our soldiers had to fight both the enemy without and prejudice within," he declared. "And now we have our greatest battle at home in getting justice, which should not be denied to any American. We ask no special favors, but we do insist that we be given an equal opportunity in the battle of life."

At South Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Dr. Moton addressed an audience of 1,500, the majority our own people. Here he told very frankly of some of the old rumors that were about concerning the race soldiers, which induced President Wilson and Secretary Baker to request him to investigate, which he did, running down every one, and making recommendations for betterment that were immediately adopted.

"There has been some criticism concerning my using the term 'modest' in some of my talks to our soldiers, but I am sure there could be no misunderstanding or criticism if the term were understood in its proper relationship."

"I want to declare to you that I spoke frankly to those who were in a position to do us the most good, and I did not hesitate to call attention to any injustices that were heaped upon us. General Pershing treated me with the utmost courtesy, as did the other commanding generals. I mean to do much of my white work in the nature of confidential relations are things that I am not even yet at liberty to say, but I am sure they will come out in time."

"In the work of reconstruction before us, we must all work together. The white people of this country are deeply concerned about the welfare of our race, and in a short time you will hear much concerning the conference of leading white men who met in Atlanta, Ga., who pledged themselves as 'crusaders' to bring to pass the fruits of the true spirit of democracy and justice."

Dr. Moton, also addressed the Chicago Advertising Club and the City Club, both white, being accompanied by Dr. George C. Hall and Editor Robert S. Abbott of The Chicago Defender.

DALLAS GIVES SOLDIERS BEFITTING CELEBRATION.

Big Street Parade and Barbecue a Notable Event. W. H. Burnett, Mayor Wozencraft and R. E. L. Knight Deliver Stirring Addresses

By N. W. Harless.

A new chapter was written in the history of the great city of Dallas, the metropolis of Texas, when the "Black Devils" from "Over There," filed into line and invaded the city with martial steps and a swing that was familiar in No Man's Land under burning shrapnel, and in the midst of tumbling engines and deadly machine guns. A new day, a new era, a new birth of Freedom, a Democracy, not that the world be made safe for Democracy, but that Democracy be made safe for the world, was much in evidence, when the intrepid men who had done the work of the United States government and had returned not as wards of the Nation, not as the sons and descendants of slaves, but as heroes that they are, the men, the brave, heroic men, who with their brave American white brothers, brought victory to the Allies through blood with the stars and stripes in your flag and my flag, for your land and my land, for your home and my home, for your children and my children, for your liberty and my liberty. Never shall the glory, the undying luster in the glorious achievements of the men, who have written their deeds with their blood and sealed it with love and liberty, die, but will grow brighter as the years go by, proclaiming to the unborn generations that the Negro has ever been true to the American flag, and that they are ready again to defend her at the call to duty at the voice of their government.

At 11:00, on Monday morning, the great parade formed at the corner of Elm and Good and the other adjacent streets into platoons, and stood attention, and 12:30, the brave, led by the Uniformed Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the police of the city, moved west on Elm street to the voice of martial music, moving in rank and file as one man, it was then that the great chapter was written, in honor of the men, who were followed by citizens on foot and ladies in decorated autos, chief among whom was the out fit of Mrs. Mary B. Moore who had done so much for these fighters when leaving for their training service of

Negroes Not Responsible For Chicago Crime Wave

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, April 24.—Chicago, has been visited this spring by an unusual wave of crime. In several instances, where robberies have been committed, it has been reported through the daily press that the victims declared that the "robbers were Negroes."

Three "colored" men stepped into Adam Street's grocery, when he was alone at noon. One of them put a revolver in front of Street's face. Street came across the counter and seized the revolver by the muzzle. There was a scuffle and the "colored" man took out, running at high speed through the street, with the grocer after them. Two of them were fired at and taken to the police station where it was immediately discovered that the "colored" men were in reality white men covered with lamp black. The men were chastised over the discovery of their "color."

Captain Thomas Coughlin, of the Stock Yards station said that he believes they are the "colored" robbers who have been carrying on much of the robbery on the South side, and which has been laid at the door of the other residents of that section.

Negroes Expect Republicans To Pass Ohio Equal Rights Bill

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Cleveland, Ohio, April 24.—The people of the entire nation are watching with the greatest interest the fight of the people in Ohio to have the Beatty Bill, which grants equal rights to all placed on the Statute books of the state. The bill was introduced by Representative Lee Beatty, of Cincinnati, the only member of the race in the legislature. While Ohio has a "Civil Rights" bill, it is declared that it is not iron-clad enough, and hence the new bill seeks to overcome the deficiencies, for in many sections of the state, particularly Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Toledo, Zanesville and Hamilton of the larger cities, there is the most wanton abuse of civil rights.

The legislature of Ohio is Republican, and the governor, James M. Cox, a democrat. In a leading editorial in The Cleveland Advocate, the leading Race newspaper of the state, and which has always supported the Republican party, is the declaration that unless the Republican legislature passes the bill, the colored people of the state have come to the parting of the ways.

Never in the history of the state has there been a more united effort to out over a bill. "Whatever is done," said one leader, "Ohio is going on record. The state has always been regarded as one of justice and fair play, but it seems that these latter day white Republicans are but little better than the former day Southern Democrats. Some of them are such hypocrites that they stink to high heaven."

WHAT OF THE FUTURE OF OUR RACE IN AMERICA?

COL. CHAS. YOUNG ANSWERS, "WE WILL GET SOMEWHERE IF WE HAVE A PROGRAM," HE URGES CO-OPERATION WITH N. A. A. C. P.

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, April 24.—In one of the most remarkable interviews ever granted, Col. Charles Young, U. S. A., retired, and now on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., where he is engaged in a program of progress for the race, through the Associated Negro Press.

Colonel Young, West Point graduate, hero of the famous 10th Cavalry military government representative from time to time in many climates, including Wilberforce, Haiti, Liberia, the Philippines and Mexico, for more than thirty-five years, a student of military and economic life, is undoubtedly in a position to have opinions worthy of the most serious consideration.

Passing by what Colonel Young might have been if—let it be said that he is still an optimist, a man of forceful personality whose convictions sink deeply in the mind of his listener. He was in Chicago this week where he delivered an address Sunday before the members and friends of the famous Appomattox club. His message was one of great interest, and deep concern about the future of our people in America.

At present the Colonel is President of the trial board which is rehearing the trial of the twenty-one soldiers at Camp Grant, charged with assaulting a white girl last year, and who were granted a new trial at St. Louis.

Asked, "What of the future of our race in America?" the Colonel replied with emphasis: "We will get somewhere if we have a program." He continued: "With the return of the soldiers from France, and the new and grave problems of reconstruction, we must be firm, and yet we must be thoughtful; we must demand every right, but in making our demands there must be a system and a definite program."

"We are hearing much these days from various leaders that sounds beautiful in language relative to what

we must have, and must or must not tolerate, and yet for the most part we are left absolutely without anything definite to do, or any definite channel through which to act. "I believe the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (the best established general body through which to work. It is composed of intelligent and thoughtful people of both races. Just think what a power for good it would be if 1,000,000 of us would give only one dollar a year for membership. We would be like the driving force of Africa. They are very small, but they go through everywhere they go by the millions, and everything, snakes, lions, elephants and people all get out of their way."

Take for example, the African Methodist Episcopal church, just think, there is but one of the bishops of that great church, taking a real active part, Bishop Hurst, and he is not a native American. What is the matter? The same man who is the Bishop of the Baptist and other churches at great bodies. Nor do the majority of our race teachers bestir themselves in uplift interest in the manner in which they should.

"This is our time, and is working together we must forget our selfish spirit, indeed, we must. Again I urge upon the young men of every community to take advantage of the universal military training and the reserve officers' training corps units now being organized in high schools, colleges and universities, qualifying for leadership, dignity, progressiveness and true patriotism."

"Let us daily strive by acting up to the highest and best within us to make democracy a reality and a success in our national life. This can only be done by daily endeavor in which the golden rule measure our conduct. Not acting as we but cool the love of our friends, heat the hate of our enemies and stop the wheels of progress of our race. Let us with joined hands and singleness of purpose face the morning and go forward!"

ONE MILLION DOLLARS THE A. M. E. SLOGAN

Washington, D. C.—"One Million Dollars through the Dollar Money System," is the slogan announced by Prof. John R. Hawkins, Financial Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church three years ago and the opening of his second term, and he reported to the Financial Board in annual session held at the headquarters April 16, that \$765,635.36 had been raised in three years, which was an average of over \$250,000 each year and at the meeting of the General Conference, May 1920, it will have gone over the top, thereby raising the largest amount in the history of the system.

The Board was presided over by Bishop B. F. Lee, of Nashville, Tenn. The following members were present: Revs. M. W. Thornton, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Gaines, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas H. Jackson, Wilberforce, Ohio; A. J. Carey, Chicago, Ill.; J. R. Ransom, Wichita, Kansas; S. D. Roseboro, Cuthbert, Ga.; R. W. Manoe, Columbia, S. C.; W. H. Edwards, Jackson, Miss.; C. H. Phelto, Memphis, Tenn.; S. J. Johnson, San Antonio, Texas; J. E. Starks, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. D. Dennis, Jonesboro, Ark.

It is the first time that a layman has held the position and being the second term much interest has been manifested in the work of Prof. Hawkins, who has proven to be the best Secretary the Church has ever had. The collections for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, by district as reported by the Secretary were: First, Bishop Evans, Tyro, \$19,120.23; Second, Bishop J. Albert Johnson, \$31,334.22; Third, C. T. Shaw (deceased), \$12,729.44; Fourth, Bishop L. J. Copple, \$19,074.55; Fifth, Bishop H. Blanton Parks, \$19,299.06; Sixth, Bishop J. S. Flipper, \$37,339.80; Seventh, Bishop W. D. Chapell, \$24,149.50; Eighth, Bishop W. H. Beard, \$26,781.00; Ninth, Bishop B. F. Lee, \$23,871.45; Tenth, Bishop J. H. Jones, \$16,691.80; Eleventh, Bishop John Ford, \$24,233.25; Twelfth, Bishop J. M. Conner, \$22,387.70; Thirteenth, Bishop L. N. Rose, \$387.57; Fourteenth, Bishop W. F. Beckett, \$1,796.52; Fifteenth, Bishop C. S. Smith, \$3,204.76.

Resolutions were adopted by the Board commencing the work of Prof. John R. Hawkins as Financial Secretary, and his services to the whole race. The Fourteenth Article as a Basis for Democracy at Home, were highly commended.

Georgia Officers Attempt To Arrest Negro And Pistol Battle Ensues

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Milled, Ga., April 24.—Six persons were killed in a pistol battle between county officers and Negroes near here, following the arrest at a church meeting of Edmond Scott, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. The dead include county policeman W. C. Brown, Night Marshal T. H. Stephens and four race men.

The officers were called to the church, and as they approached they met Scott in an automobile with the minister. The officer stopped the car and arrested Scott. Other Negroes intervened, and it is alleged that Joe Ruffin opened fire on the officers. Later Ruffin and his three sons were killed. After Stephens had been shot, it is claimed his head and body were beaten by the crowd.

French Woman Comes To America To Marry Negro

(By the Associated Negro Press.) New York, April 24.—A new lesson in true love has been brought to light here by the arrival of the transport Turrialba, from France. On board, and in the custody of the officers was Mlle. Alexandrine Boyer, of Marseilles, bride-to-be of Michael Black, a first-class boatswain's mate, and colored.

Mlle. Boyer travelled incognito by the first two days until, according to soldiers on board, she became seasick and so pale that her heavy coating of burnt cork failed longer to deceive the ship's officers. Much to the surprise of the officers it was discovered that the "stevedore" was an aristocratic French woman who had fallen in love with Black, and who was unable to marry in France because of the "red tape" necessary to go through before the ship sailed.

The woman has been turned over to the immigration authorities but both the woman and man maintain as soon as the trouble is straightened out they will get married.

The Japs Have Not Given Up

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Washington, D. C., April 24.—Although the Japanese seem to have been given a temporary setback in their fight at the Peace Conference to secure equal rights for all, regardless of race, it is very evident that the clever little people from over the seas have not given up hope. A curious and extremely interesting alliance has developed between the Japanese and the Jews. The Jews are asking that the league of nations shall include a stipulation for complete religious toleration. Japan has seized upon the suggestion and asks: "Why not also toleration for all colors?" The Japanese government is determined to compel a definite answer on its demand for racial equality.

New Race Play, "Bondage," Opens In San Francisco

(By the Associated Negro Press.) San Francisco, Calif., April 24.—There was produced here for the first time in the history of the local theatres a new one act play called "Bondage." It deals in a serious way with certain problems connected with the Race life in America.

In the San Francisco Call-Post, one of the great dailies of this section, John D. Barry, the Democratic Editor, devotes a whole section to the discussion of the play, after reviewing its story.

To quote his exact words he says: "It makes us reflect on the awful cruelty in the attitude of the white toward colored people. No wonder H. G. Wells said in the book that he wrote on his return to England from this country, 'The Future in America' published a dozen years ago, that he couldn't understand why the Negroes didn't rise up and murder us in our beds."

With reference to the English used in the dialog of the play, the critic says: "All of the characters, even the grandfather, speak pretty clear English, the habit of so many Negroes. Some of the best English I ever heard has been spoken by colored people. They show that the race has a fine ear for the niceties of speech."

OVER 25,000 COLORED WOMEN INTERESTED IN FOOD CONSERVATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

(By the Associated Negro Press.) Meridian, Miss., April 24.—Gratifying success in Home Demonstration work among our women was recorded last year by the 37 colored agents of the Department. The agents organized more than 500 clubs, enrolling over 20,000 women and 15,000 girls, each club maintaining all year gardens. The production and conservation of foodstuffs, as well as as clothing, received special attention. As a result, 15,000 chickens were raised in homes that had formerly been without poultry; 370,000 quarts of fruit and vegetables were conserved.

THE COLORED AMERICAN WAR WORK

The Reserve Officers' Training Corps and Military Instructors

Washington, D. C.—Following the demobilization of the Student Army Training Corps shortly after the signing of the armistice, the War Department, to stimulate the patriotic spirit of young men in the colleges and schools of the land and to fit them for efficient service in defense of the nation, formulated plans for the establishment of a Reserve Officers' Training Corps. Under this system the students of the various educational institutions who are able to meet the required standards, mentally, physically and temperamentally, are trained to become officers in the Army, prepared to take their places in the active military service, should necessity arise. Watchful of the welfare of the colored young man and anxious that the colored schools of the country should be given a proper opportunity to share in this advance work of preparedness, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, took up the matter with the Committee on Education and Special Training of the War Department in charge of the training and instruction branch of the War Plans Division, General Staff, with the result that twelve of the leading colored schools of the country have been selected as centers for the establishment of units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. In addition to having the schools enlisted under this advantageous banner, Dr. Scott was able to have a number of thoroughly competent young colored army officers stationed at the schools to serve as instructors in military science and tactics.

R. O. T. C. Units and Their Military Instructors

Following is a complete list of the schools selected up to April 1, 1919, together with a roster of the officers designated as military instructors therein. All of the units of the present are in infantry movements.

Howard University, Washington, D. C. Major Milton T. Dean and First Lieutenant Campbell C. Johnson.

Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. Ala. Captain Russell Smith, First Lieutenant James C. Pinkston and Second Lieutenant Harry J. Mack.

Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. First Lieutenant Percival R. Piper.

Negro A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Second Lieutenant Horace G. Wilder.

South Carolina A. and M. College, Orangeburg, S. C. First Lieutenant Samuel Hull.

Hampton A. and T. Institute, Hampton, Va. First Lieutenant Leonard L. McLeod.

Virginia N. and L. Institute, Petersburg, Va. Second Lieutenant Ernest C. Johnson.

Prairie View N. and L. College, Prairie View, Texas. First Lieutenant Walter A. Giles.

Tennessee Agri. and Industrial School, Nashville, Tenn. First Lieutenant Grant Stuart.

West Virginia College Institute, Institute, W. Va. First Lieutenant John H. Purnell.

Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark. First Lieutenant Elijah H. Goodwin.

Stratford College, New Orleans, La. Captain Charles C. Cooper.

Philadelphia Colored Americans to Help the "Victory Loan Drive"

A Colored Protective Unit of the Victory Liberty Loan Committee has been formed in Philadelphia. This unit is to assist the central committee of the War Loan Department of the Third Federal Reserve District to arouse the colored people of Philadelphia and vicinity to do their full duty in the work of raising the District's quota of the Fifth or "Victory" Liberty Loan, to finish the job of beating down the force of civilization. The standing committee of the Colored Protective Unit, made up of representative men and women, are as follows:

Executive: W. F. Graham, chairman; Bishop L. J. Copple, vice-chairman; Thomas Wallace Swann, executive secretary; T. R. Penny, assistant secretary; E. C. Brown, E. T. Hinson, Mrs. Morton Winston, R. R. Wright, Jr., W. C. Parks, Mrs. T. D. Atkins, Alexander Hamilton, J. B. Paul Brock, Mrs. M. C. Williams, A. Robinson, J. C. Jack, Mrs. Annie H. Mitchell, R. V. Williams, C. A. Lewis, Mrs. G. Scott, S. J. H. Mayes, R. H. Myers, and Mrs. Emma J. Roberts.

Statistical: R. R. Wright, Jr., chairman; Public Meetings, J. R. Paul Brock, chairman.

Medical: C. A. Lewis, chairman. Pageant: A. F. Stevens, chairman. Speakers: Capt. Spahr H. Dickey, chairman.

Musical: F. A. Clark, chairman. Sunday Schools: John Henderson, chairman.

Public Schools: Clarence C. Whyte, chairman.

Church Clerks: Isaac H. Freeman, chairman.

It is understood that similar organizations among the colored people are to be formed in all of the large cities of the country for the purpose of helping the nation to "put over" this Fifth and final loan for the maintenance of the war aims of the Government.

William Edgar Easton, author, lecturer and publisher of Los Angeles, California, has been designated by the California Historical Survey Commission as chairman of a sub-committee of the California War History Committee to gather and preserve material and information regarding the activities of the colored race in California in connection with their part in helping to win the war. He has formed a committee consisting

(Continued on page 4.)